



HEALTH, POPULATION, AND NUTRITION PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Funding (FY 2013)

\$39.2million (HIV/AIDS, including OVC)
\$1.5 million (TB)
\$24.1 million (Malaria)
\$11.7 million (Maternal & Child Health)
\$12.7 million (Family Planning)
\$4.1 million (Food for Peace: Nutrition)
\$5.1 (Food for Peace: Feed the Future)
\$1.9 million (WASH)
TOTAL \$95 million

Partners

Government of Malawi, Abt Associates, African Palliative Care Association, Banja La Mtsogolo, Baylor, Bunda College of Agriculture, Catholic Relief Services, Centers for Disease Control, Christian Health Association of Malawi, Chemonics, Dignitas, Engender Health, FHI 360, Feed The Children, Futures Group, Global AIDS Interfaith Alliance, Intrahealth, JHPIEGO, Johns Hopkins University, John Snow International, Kamuzu College of Nursing, Lilongwe Medical Relief Fund Trust, MACRO, MalariaCare, Partners in Hope, Peace Corps, Population Reference Bureau, Population Services International, Save the Children, Tufts University, UNICEF, University Research Council, World Learning

Geographic Location

Country-wide

USAID Contact

Lilly Banda

Email: imbanda@usaid.gov

Website: www.usaid.gov/malawi



Background

Malawi faces several major health challenges that undermine its growth and development. Its population of 15 million is expected to triple by 2040 if there is no reduction in its total fertility rate of 5.7. Over half of its population lives below the poverty line, and more than a third consumes less than the required daily calories, leading to a 47% stunting rate for children under five. Leading causes of death include HIV/AIDS, lower respiratory infections, malaria, diarrheal diseases, and pregnancy-related complications. Malawi's health indicators are among the worst in the world, with maternal mortality at 675 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, under-five mortality at 112 deaths per 1,000 live births, and infant mortality at 66 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Program Elements

USAID's Child Health activities improve the effectiveness and accessibility of child health and nutrition services through community-based approaches that focus on village clinics and community health volunteers.

Family planning is a critical piece of Malawi's overall health objectives. USAID is spearheading community-based distribution of family planning options and improving access to long-term and permanent methods as well as supporting reforms to strengthen commodity security.

The nutrition activities prevent chronic under-nutrition by linking behavior change communication with agricultural value chains and health service delivery; preventing and controlling micronutrient malnutrition through food fortification; institutionalizing community-based management of acute malnutrition; and building the capacity of government staff working in the nutrition sector at all levels.

The HIV/AIDS portfolio in Malawi is funded through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and includes investments in HIV treatment and care services, behavioral and biomedical prevention, and community strengthening to increase acceptance of HIV treatment services and support vulnerable populations such as People Living with HIV (PLHIV) and Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVC). USAID works with the National TB-Control Program to realize its vision of a tuberculosis-free Malawi by reducing the morbidity, mortality, and transmission of tuberculosis until the disease is no longer a public health problem.

The United States Government's Presidential Malaria Initiative has scaled up prevention and treatment substantially and has built capacity within Malawi for continued interventions.

USAID's maternal health interventions are coordinated with Malawi's national roadmap for accelerating reduction in maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. Maternal health programs focus on proven high-impact interventions at household and village/community levels and improve services to provide a continuum of care for women.

USAID health systems strengthening activities cut across all of the above technical areas and build the capacity of Malawian institutions to respond to the country's public health challenges.